# THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

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L. V. BLUM,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS.--TWO DOLLARS a year in advance. One Dollar for six months.
These rates include all who are in arrears.

ADVERTISING RATES.

ONE DOLLAR per square (12 lines or less) for first insertion, and 50 cents for every subsequent insertion.

Longer advertisements in proportion.

Obituary notices, Resolutions adopted by Orders, Societies, &c., or anything of a personal nature, will be inserted as advertisements, and charged accordingly. The money must accompany the manuscript.



**An Old Song, set to a New Tune.**

☞ **1866.** ☜

*"As Spring approaches*
*Ants and Roaches*
*From their holes come out,*
*And Mice and Rats,*
*In spite of Cats,*
*Gaily skip about"*

"18 years established in N. Y. City."
"Only infallible remedies known."
"Free from Poisons."
"Not dangerous to the Human Family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

**"Costar's" Rat, Roach, &c., Exterminat'rs,**
Is a paste—used for *Rats, Mice, Roaches, Black and Red Ants, &c., &c., &c.*

**"Costar's" Bed-Bug Exterminator,**
Is a liquid or wash—used to destroy, and also as a preventive for *Bed-Bugs, &c.*

**"Costar's" Electric Powder for Insects**
is for *Moths Mosquitoes, Fleas, Bed Bugs, insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, &c.*

☞ ! ! ! BEWARE ! ! ! of all worthless imitations.
☞ See that "COSTAR'S" name is on each Box, Bottle and Flask, before you buy.
☞ Address. **HENRY R. COSTAR,**
482 Broadway, N. Y.
☞ Sold by all Druggists and Retailers.

**1866.**

INCREASE OF RATS.—The *Farmer's Gazette* (English) asserts and proves by figures that one pair of RATS will have a progeny and descendants no less than 651,050 in three years. Now, unless this immense family can be kept down, they would consume more food than would sustain 65,000 human beings.
☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.

**1866.**

RATS *versus* BIRDS.—Whoever engages in shooting small birds is a cruel man; whoever aids in exterminating *rats* is a benefactor. We should like some one to give us the benefit of their experience in driving out these pests. We need something besides dogs, cats, and traps for this business.—*Scientific American. N. Y.*
☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.

**1866.**

"COSTAR'S" RAT EXTERMINATOR is simple, safe, and sure—the most perfect RAT-ification meeting we have ever attended. Every Rat that can get it, properly prepared, will eat it, and every one that eats it will die, generally at some place as distant as possible from where it was taken.—*Lake Shore (Mich.) Mirror.*
☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.

**1866.**

FARMERS AND HOUSEKEEPERS should recollect that hundreds of dollars worth of Grain, Provisions, &c., are annually destroyed by Rats, Mice, Ants and other insects and vermin—all of which can be prevented by a few dollars worth of "COSTAR'S" Rat, Roach, Ant, &c., Exterminator, bought and used freely.
☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.
☞ Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

**NEW GROCERY STORE**
**AT F. FRIES' OLD STAND,**
SALEM, N. C.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| FLOUR, | MEAL, | CORN, |
| BACON, | LARD, | BUTTER, |
| CHEESE, | FISH, | CANDIES, |
| NUTS, | RAISINS, | ORANGES, |
| SPICES. | DOMESTICS, | TIN WARE, |
| LEATHER, | SALT, | TOBACCO, |

COTTON YARN, CROCKERY WARE,
SUGAR, COFFEE, &c., &c. &c.
Just received and receiving by
J. P. VEST.

☞ Will buy Flour, Wheat, Corn, Butter, Bacon, &c., &c.
Salem, N. C., March 31st, 1866. 33:3m.

**Horse For Sale.**

A FINE, LARGE, BAY HORSE, well broke to harness and the plow, for sale by
A. T. ZEVELY.
Salem, April 14th, 1866. 35 tf.


## The "Peace Conference."

Secretary Seward's letter to Minister Adams giving an official history of the "conference held in Hampton Roads in February, 1865," has been published. Mr. Seward introduces the narration with the following observations:

Sir: It is a truism that in times of peace there are always instigators of war. So soon as a war begins there are citizens who impatiently demand negotiations for peace. The advocates for war, after an agitation longer or shorter, generally gain their fearful end, though the war declared is not unfrequently unnecessary and unwise. So peace agitators, in time of war, ultimately bring about an abandonment of the conflict—sometimes without securing the advantages which were originally expected from the conflict.

The agitators for war in time of peace, and for peace in time of war, are not necessarily, or perhaps ordinarily, unpatriotic in their purposes and motives. Results alone determine whether they are wise or unwise. The treaty of peace concluded at Guadalupe Hidalgo was secured by an irregular negotiation under the ban of the Government. Some of the efforts which have been made to bring about negotiations with a view to end our civil war are known to the whole world, because they have employed foreign as well as domestic agents; others, with whom you have had to deal confidentially, are known to yourself, although they have not publicly transpired.—Other efforts have occurred here, which are known only to the persons actually moving in them and to this Government. I am now to give you for your information an account of an affair of the same general character, which recently received much attention here, and which doubtless will excite inquiry abroad.

After detailing the circumstances which led to the meeting, Mr. Seward proceeds:

On the morning of the 3d of February, the President, attended by the Secretary, received Messrs. Stephens, Hunter and Campbell, on board the United States steam transport River Queen, in Hampton Roads. The conference was altogether informal. There was no attendance of secretaries, clerks, or other witnesses. Nothing was written or read. The conversation, though earnest and free, was calm and courteous and kind on both sides. The Richmond party approached the discussion rather indirectly, and at no time did they either make categorical demands, or tender formal stipulations, or absolute refusals. Nevertheless, during the conference, which lasted four hours, the several points at issue between the Government and the insurgents were distinctly raised and discussed fully, intelligently and in an amiable spirit. What the insurgent party seemed chiefly to favor was a postponement of the question of separation upon which the war is waged, and a mutual direction of the efforts of the Government, as well as those of the insurgents, to some extrinsic policy or scheme for a season, during which passion might be expected to subside and the armies to be reduced, and trade and intercourse between the people of both sections resumed. It was suggested by them that through such postponement we might now have immediate peace, with some not very certain prospect of an ultimate satisfactory adjustment of political relations between this Government and the States, section or people now engaged in conflict with it.

This suggestion, though deliberately considered, was, nevertheless, regarded by the President as one of armistice or truce, and he announced that we can agree to no cessation or suspension of hostilities except on the basis of the disbandment of the insurgent forces and the restoration of the national authority throughout all the States in the Union. Collaterally and in subordination to the proposition that was thus announced, the anti-slavery policy of the United States was reviewed in all its bearings, and the President announced that he must not be expected to depart from the positions he had heretofore assumed in his proclamation of emancipation and other documents, as these positions were reiterated in his last annual message. It was further declared by the President that the complete restoration of the national authority was an indispensable condition of any assent on our part to whatever form of peace might be proposed. The President assured the other party that, while he must adhere to these positions, he would be prepared, so far as power is lodged with the Executive, to exercise liberality.

His power is limited by the Constitution.—And when peace should be made, Congress must necessarily act in regard to appropriations of money and to the admission of Representatives from the insurrectionary States.—The Richmond party were then informed that Congress had, on the 31st ultimo, adopted, by a constitutional majority, a joint resolution, submitting to the several States the proposition to abolish slavery throughout the Union, and that there is every reason to expect that it will soon be accepted by three-fourths of the States, so as to become a part of the national organic law. The conference came to an end by mutual acquiescence, without procuring an agreement of views upon the several matters discussed, or any of them. Nevertheless, it is perhaps of some importance that we have been able to submit our opinions and views directly to prominent insurgents, and to hear them answer in a courteous and not unfriendly manner.

I am sir, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.
Charles Francis Adams, Esq, &c., &c.

## Important Acts of the late Legislature.

AN ACT TO IMPROVE THE LAW OF EVIDENCE.

WHEREAS, The enquiry after truth in courts of justice is often obstructed by incapacities created by the present law, and it is desirable that full information as to the facts in issue, both in criminal and civil cases, should be laid before the persons appointed to decide upon them, and that such persons should exercise their judgment on the credit of the witnesses adduced, and on the truth of their testimony; now therefore,

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, as follows:* That no person offered as a witness shall hereafter be excluded by reason of incapacity from interest or crime, from giving evidence either in person or by deposition, according to the practice of the court, on the trial of any issue joined, or any matter or question, or on any inquiry arising in any suit or proceeding, civil or criminal, in any court or before any judge, justice, jury, or other person having by law authority to hear, receive and examine evidence; and every person so offered shall be admitted to give evidence, notwithstanding such person may or shall have an interest in the matter in question, or in the event of the trial of the issue, or of the suit or other proceeding in which he is offered as a witness

SEC. 2. On the trial of any issue, or of any matter or question or on any inquiry arising in any suit or other proceeding in court, or before any judge, justice, jury or other person having by law authority to hear and examine evidence, the parties and the person in whose behalf any suit or other proceeding may be brought or defended, shall, except as hereinafter provided, be competent and compellable to give evidence, either *viva voce* or by deposition, according to the practice of the court, in behalf of either or any of the parties to said suit or other proceeding.

SEC. 3. Nothing contained in the second section of this act shall render any person who, in any criminal proceeding, is charged with the commission of an indictable offence, competent or compellable to give evidence for or against himself, or shall render any person compellable to answer any question tending to criminate himself, or shall in any criminal proceeding render any husband competent or compellable to give evidence for or against his wife, or any wife competent or compellable to give evidence for or against her husband.

SEC. 4. Nothing contained in the second section of this act shall apply to any suit or other proceeding in any court of law or equity, instituted in consequence of adultery, or to any action for breach of promise of marriage or for criminal conversation, and nothing contained in the first section of this act shall apply to the attesting witness to wills.

Ratified 12th day of March, A. D, 1866.
S. F. PHILLIPS,
Sp'kr. Ho. Com.
C. S. WINSTEAD,
Speaker Senate.

AN ACT TO PREVENT WILFUL TRESPASSES ON LANDS, AND STEALING ANY KIND OF PROPERTY THEREFROM.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That no person after being forbidden to do so, shall enter on the premises of another without a license therefor; and if any person, after being thus forbidden, shall so enter, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor. And if any person, not being the present owner or *bona fide* claimant of such premises, shall wilfully and unlawfully enter thereon, and carry off, or be engaged in the act of carrying off, any wood, or other kind of property whatsoever, growing, or being thereon, the same being the property of the owner of the premises, or under his control, keeping or care, such person shall, if the act be done with felonious intent, be deemed guilty of larceny, and punished as for that offence And if not done with such an intent, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor: *Provided, however,* that any person who may make a written affidavit before a justice of the peace of the county, that any of his live stock; (which shall be specially described and set forth in such affidavit,) has strayed away, and he has good reason to believe that it is on the premises of another or other persons, then such justice may, in his discretion, allow such person to enter on said premises with one or more servants, without firearms, in the day time, (Sundays excepted,) between the hours of sunrise and sunset, and make search for his estray for such limited time as to said justice shall appear reasonable; but the only effect of such license shall be to protect the person entering, from indictment therefor, and then only, provided the license shall have been made *bona fide*, and without any damage except such as was necessary to conduct the search.

Ratified 2d day of February, 1866.

AN ACT TO SECURE TO AGRICULTURAL LABORERS THEIR PAY IN KIND.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That whenever servants and laborers in Agriculture shall, by their contracts in writing, already or hereafter made, be entitled, for wages, to a part of the crops cultivated by them, such part shall not be subject to sale under executions, against their employers, or the owners of the land cultivated.

*And be it further enacted,* That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Ratified the 2nd day of March, 1866.

AN ACT TO PUNISH PERSONS PURSUING AND INJURING HORSES AND OTHER LIVE STOCK, WITH INTENT TO STEAL THEM.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That if any person shall pursue, kill or wound any horse, mule, ass, jenny, cattle, hog, sheep or goat, the property of another, with the intent unlawfully and feloniously to convert the same to his own use, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, shall be punishable, in all respects, as if convicted of larceny, though such animal may not have come into the actual possession of the person so offending. And all persons commanding, counselling, advising, aiding or abetting any of such unlawful acts, shall be punished in like manner, and may be prosecuted alone, or with the principal actor.

Ratified the 2nd day of March, 1866.

AN ACT TO PUNISH VAGRANCY.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That if any person who may be able to labor, has no apparent means of subsistence, and neglects to apply himself to some honest occupation for the support of himself and his family, if he have one; or, if any person whatever shall be found spending his time in dissipation, or gaming, or sauntering about without employment, or endeavoring to maintain himself or his family by any undue or unlawful means, such person shall be deemed a vagrant, and guilty of a misdemeanor. And it shall be the duty of any justice of the peace of the county wherein such persons shall be found, upon due proof of such offence, to issue a warrant for the arrest of the offender, to be brought before him or some other justice of the peace, whose duty it shall be, if, on examination, such person shall be found a vagrant, to recognize him with good security for his appearance, at the first Court to be held for said county, whether it be a Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions or a Superior Court, to answer such offence. And if he fail to give such recognizance, he shall be imprisoned until the session of said court: *Provided however,* That if such offender shall, at the said Court, enter into a recognizance, in such sum as the Court shall prescribe, conditioned for his good behavior and industrious, peaceable deportment for one year, he may be discharged on payment of the costs and charges which shall have accrued; but, if he shall fail to enter in such recognizance, and pay such costs and charges, he shall be prosecuted as a vagrant, and upon conviction the Court shall fine or imprison him, or both, or sentence him to the workhouse for such time as the Court may think fit.

*Be it further enacted,* That this act shall go into effect from and after its ratification.

Ratified 2nd day of March, 1866

AN ACT TO PREVENT ENTICING SERVANTS FROM FULFILLING THEIR CONTRACTS OR HARBORING THEM.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That if, after the ratification of this act, any person shall entice, persuade and procure any servant by indenture, or any servant who shall have contracted in writing, to serve his employer, to unlawfully leave the service of his master or employer; or, if any person shall knowingly and unlawfully harbor and detain in his own service, and from the service of his master or employer, any servant who shall unlawfully leave the service of such master or employer; then, in either case, such person and servant may be sued, singly or jointly, by the master, and on recovery he shall have judgment for the actual double value of the damages assessed.

Ratified 2nd day of March, 1866.


**HOPS, HOPS.**
A good article for sale.—Inquire at
THIS OFFICE.

GOOD APPLE VINEGAR
For Sale at H. D. LOTT'S.

**GOOD WEST INDIA MOLASSES**
FOR SALE AT H. D. LOTT'S.
March 3-29 tf

AMERICAN WORM KILLER,
For sale at H. D. LOTT'S.

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

## Important Correspondence in Relation to State Revenue.

By the politeness of the Public Treasurer we are permitted to publish the following correspondence:

PLYMOUTH, N. C. April 2, 1866.

KEMP P. BATTLE, ESQ.,
*Public Treasurer, Raleigh, N. C*

Having been selected as one of the tax list takers, for Washington County, I propose to submit some few questions under the Revenue Law for your decision, upon which doubts may arise, and which are not sufficiently clear, either from the law itself or your circular.

SECTION 2.

1st. A person liable to pay poll tax rents a farm for a year and lives on it, on the 1st of April; who is to give him in and pay his poll tax?

2d. If the renter of the farm hires one or more persons, liable to pay poll tax, who also live on the farm the 1st of April, who is to give him or them in and pay his or their poll tax?

3d. If a merchant, or other person, rents a house and lot in town for a year, and resides on it the 1st of April, who is to give him in and pay his poll tax?

4th. A merchant lives on rented premises, and employs clerks and servants who reside on the same property, on the 1st of April; who gives them in and pays their poll tax?

5th A is the owner and keeper of a hotel; B. and C. board with him on the 1st day of April; who gives B. and C. in and pays their poll tax?

6th. A. lives on B's land and works with C, who gives A. in and pays his poll tax?

In all these cases, you will see the landlord has no means of retaining for the taxes, as allowed by section 2d., and it may be that all of the persons referred to have taxable property to be given in in their own name.

2d. Do the provisions of sections 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 12 go back twelve months from the 1st of April, 1866, except with reference to those subjects on which taxes have actually been paid, under the Revenue ordinance of the Convention?

3d. Are the subjects taxed by schedule 6 also taxed by section 8th?

4th. Section 8th. In estimating income, is it to be estimated for 12 months preceding the 1st of April, 1866, exclusive of income on those subjects on which taxes have been actually paid under the Revenue ordinance of the Convention?

5th. Section 8th. In estimating income, does the word "taxes," to be deducted, include all taxes paid, federal town, county, &c., as well as State taxes?

I am under the impression that you have to furnish blanks on which to take the lists of taxable property; if so, please forward them early, together with your reply to these enquiries, as the time is near at hand when the list has to be taken.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
CHARLES LATHAM.

REPLY OF PUBLIC TREASURER.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT OF N. C.,
April 13th, 1866.

*Col Charles Latham:*

DEAR SIR: Your first series of questions relates to the proper construction of that portion of the proviso of sec. 2, schedule A, Rev. act, requiring employers and owners of land in certain cases to pay the poll tax of their employees and tenants. The proviso, heretofore applied to free negroes, has been a long time on our statute books. The object of the law makers was to collect poll tax from those usually having no property and returned as insolvents. Hence employers are made liable for the poll tax of their employees and are allowed to save themselves by retaining the tax out of the wages due by them. And persons permitting men subject to poll tax to live on their land must pay such tax, it being supposed that the land owner will be able to make such terms with his occupant as will, without loss to himself, secure the State.

I do not understand, however, that landlords are liable for their tenants holding definite leases. The words of the act, "living on his land or in his house, by consent of the owner," are not, I think, appropriate to cases of leases for a term. Indeed, the owner of a lease is often by his neighbors called the "owner of the land," although not entitled to the fee simple. In the common language of the country, those spoken of as "living on the land" of another, are mere occupants, at the will of the owner, subject at any time to be removed. The expression is never used of those holding valuable leases.

Adopting this construction, it is not difficult to answer your questions on this point.

SECTION 2.

1st and 2nd. B. rents a farm for a year and lives on it, on the 1st of April. He must list himself and his employees and servants liable to poll tax, and see the tax paid

3rd and 4th A merchant rents a house and lot in town for a year; he pays the poll tax of himself, his clerks and servants.

5th. A hotel keeper is bound, by the law of his profession, to entertain all persons demeaning themselves properly, whom he can accommodate. I do not think it within the spirit of the law to hold him responsible for the tax of those happening to board with him on the 1st, of April. The law, as I mentioned above, was aimed at a different class of cases.

6th. A. lives on B's land, and works for C. Both B. and C. are liable, but it will generally be best to hold C., as he can retain the tax from wages of A.

Your other questions relate to the construction of other sections, schedule A.

2nd. The provisions of sections 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 12 apply and operate during the year Preceding the 1st of April, 1866, excepting those subjects on which the taxes have already been paid under the Revenue Ordinance of the Convention. See sec. 5. sched. C

3rd. The income tax under section 8 is in addition to all other taxes imposed in the Revenue act, except when laid on gross receipts, and dividends, and profits. The tax of sec 8 is in addition to that of sec 6, which is on notes, bonds, &c. If A has an income of $1,000 and has the money on hand the 1st of April, he must pay $1 on the same.

4th. Section 8 is expressly on nett income "during the year preceding the 1st April in each and every year;" therefore from April 1, '65 to April 1, '66.

5th. The taxes to be deducted from the income include Federal, State, County and town taxes. All except the income tax itself.

Section 75 of the act for collecting Revenue makes it the duty of the Comptroller to furnish forms of tax lists. I am informed that these blanks have all been forwarded.

I thank you for calling my attention to the foregoing points and hope you will communicate to me any other difficulties which may arise in carrying out your duties under the Revenue law.

Very Respectfully,
KEMP P. BATTLE,
*Public Treasurer.*

In addition to the questions propounded in the letter of Col. Latham, many letters have been addressed to me concerning the construction of the Revenue acts and my answers have been in substance as follows:

1st. The constitution provides that "all free males over the age of twenty one years and under forty-five years, and all slaves over the age of twelve and under the age of fifty years, shall be subject to capitation tax." There are now no slaves in the State, and hence all males between the ages of twenty-one and forty five, whether white, free negroes or freedmen, unless exempted for bodily infirmity, are subject to poll tax.

2d. Under section 6, schedule A, bonds and other securities *not due* are not required to be listed. Bonds of the State issued prior to 23d February, 1861, are not taxed.

3d. Section 32, schedule B, has been, by mistake, made a separate section, instead of a part of section 30, as was intended. Distillers of spirituous liquors from grain are required to obtain license from the County Court, or seven justices, at the end of 30 days from March 12th, 1866 They pay nothing for this license, which is given by the court or seven justices (who ought to act together as a body) and not by the Sheriff. I find no authority for the Sheriff to examine the distillers on oath as to the number of gallons distilled by them, but will ask the Convention to supply this defect.

4th. Section 16 imposes a tax of "$50 for one year" on retailers of liquors, &c. I think this means they are to pay $50 for the year their license continues as ordered by the County Court. This tax is independent of the Convention tax on retailers, which was a special tax for the year 1865

5th. Sections 79, 80, and 82 of the act for collecting revenue settles the time when licenses granted by Sheriffs to merchants, &c, expire. As the law stands, merchants, &c. must give in their purchases from July, 1865, to January, 1866. This probably was not intended by the General Assembly, as the Convention tax was levied on the same subjects, and I will call the attention of the Convention to the hardships of its operation, in the hope that that body will confine the tax to purchases, &c., since the 1st of January, 1866.

6th. Book sellers are liable to pay on their purchases under sec 21, schd B. Proviso (3,) sec. 27, only exempts *book peddlers* from the necessity of proving character and getting license as required of other peddlers.

7th. Produce brokers do not pay on their sales under sec 21 schedule B.

8th. A person purchasing bank bills for his own use, is not a broker within the meaning of sec. 8 schedule B.

If A., a broker in Raleigh, has an agent in Greensboro, who appoints B in Winston, the exclusive duty of B being to buy up bank notes for the Greensboro agent, B. is liable to pay tax as the agent of a broker, and B. on learning the provisions of the present revenue law, cannot by ceasing to do business avoid payment of the tax. He has no grounds of complaint because the same law (1858-9, as amended 1860-1) has been in existence since January 1st. 1866, having been restored by the Convention.

9th. Section 29, schedule B If a farmer distils liquor, the product of his farm, he can sell it by peddling through the country without being taxed as an itinerant. But a distiller who peddles his liquor, not the product of his farm, must pay under the above section.

10th. If a man in Orange distils liquor and sends it to a commission merchant for sale, the distiller does not pay as an itinerant, and the commission merchant, not having *purchased* the liquor, does not pay under sec. 21, schedule B, but must list his profits under section 8, schedule A, as "income."

If other questions are presented, hereafter, my answers will be sent to all the sheriffs.

KEMP P. BATTLE,
*Public Treasurer.*

FORTRESS MONROE, April 18. Hon. C. C. Clay, late Confederate States senator from the State of Alabama, and heretofore confined here with Mr. Davis, was released on parole this morning.

Ole Bull, the celebrated violinist, died at Quebeck, Canada, on Tuesday morning last.


# PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1866.


FORSYTH SUPERIOR COURT.—At the session of this court, last week, true bills were also found against the following persons, charged with being implicated in the shooting of several persons in this county.—all members of the late 1st N. C. Battalion, commanded by Capt. R. E. Wilson:

Henry Hester, Moses Woodhouse, James Jones, John Sapp, Nathaniel Crowder, Thomas Close, and Wm. Henshaw. Henshaw alone, so far, has been arrested and bound over for his appearance at the next term of this court.

The trial of the negro girl, Jane, for poisoning, was removed to Davidson county, next fall. The cases of her alleged accomplices, John and Squire, were continued to next term of Forsyth Superior Court.

Court adjourned Saturday.

SENSIBLE.—We learn from the Charlotte papers that a large meeting of the people of Mecklenburg county was held in the court-house at Charlotte, on the 10th inst., in which resolutions were adopted extending "a cordial welcome to all who, with honest intentions, desire to come among us and settle, and participate in the developement of our boundless resources,—agricultural, mineral, and manufacturing"

That's right. There is a great deal of surplus land in North Carolina, in the first place; and, secondly, as the emigration fever is carrying off a great many of our citizens, to the manor born, let other persons come and take their places.

☞ From present indications, the fearful scourge, the Asiatic Cholera, will visit this country during the approaching summer and fall; and although it may not become an epidemic in this section of country, it would, nevertheless, be well to look to sanitary measures in time. A thorough cleansing of yards, cellars and gutters, with a free application of lime, will aid much towards perserving the health of the community.

Although the cholera may not visit this mountain region, yet we are liable to many other diseases, which cleanliness and a due regard to diet, &c., may prevent, in a great degree.

While upon the subject of health, we cannot but express our surprise at many dwellings in the country unprotected by shade trees and exposed to the burning rays of a summer's sun.—A little attention to the planting of trees around such exposed habitations, would tend much to the comfort and healthfulness of the inmates.—Foliage is also known to absorb miasma which arises from swamps and stagnant water, and groves of trees around dwellings have frequently proved protections against chills and fevers.

Another cause of sickness may be attributed to the carelessness of permitting water courses to become full of decaying timber and brushwood, which creates miasma, and renders whole neighborhoods unhealthy. All causes for the "ills that flesh is heir to," should be removed as far as possible, upon the principle that "an ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure."

COAL OIL.—We learn that arrangements are in progress to ascertain whether the Stokes County Coal Fields will yield petroleum. Several sections of land have been leased, with the view of going to work shortly to test the matter.

It is reasonable to suppose that oil can be found in Stokes as well as in any other coal regions, and we wish our neighbors abundant success in the undertaking.

THE SOUTHERN RELIEF FAIR, at Baltimore, one of the most successful enterprises ever undertaken, closed on Saturday last, and is supposed to have yielded not less than one hundred and thirty thousand dollars.

The executive committee, in view of the appeals that have come from Georgia, voted $8,000 for the immediate relief of the people of that State.

☞ It is said that the President has declared that, by virtue of his late proclamation, not only is martial law abolished all over the South, and the writ of habeas corpus restored, but also that henceforth, under the late decision of the Supreme Court, there are no offences whatever that can be tried before military tribunals.

On the other hand, the Savannah *Republican* is informed from pretty reliable authority that a telegraph has been received at the military headquarters in that city, from President Johnson, stating that martial law still exists throughout Georgia. It seems that a conflict of opinion in regard to the affairs of the freedmen's bureau occurred in the upper portion of the State, and in response to a telegram sent to Washington for instructions, the above answer was returned.

## New Advertisements.

Salem Cemetery Company.
S. Thos. Pfohl—Bibles and Testaments.
Pfohl & Stockton—New Goods.

☞ We have had fine rains during the week, and the grass, vegetables and crops of small grain are growing finely.

☞ Although the bankrupt bill failed to pass, in the House, it is believed that a uniform system of laws relative to debtors and creditors, will ultimately prevail in Congress.

A SERENADE.—Many pleasant associations linger around such a good old fashioned serenade, which we enjoyed on Saturday night last, given by a party of four, with two violins, a violincello and flute. The soft, sweet notes rose and fell on the gentle night air, and were most insinuatingly carried to the heart, ever alive to the bird-like warblings of the flute, and the charming vibrations of the violin.

"Anon through every pulse the music stole,
And held sublime communion with the soul,
Wrung from the coyest breast the imprisoned sigh,
And kindled raptures in the coldest eye."

We hope that the silent "witching hours" may frequently be made musical with

"The viewless spirit of a lovely sound."

STARVATION IN ALABAMA.—In Marshal county, Alabama, there are of helpless, indigent people, without any means of support, white and colored, 2,180 persons—women, children and infirm men; about 2,000 who are able to work, but have no means to purchase supplies for carrying on farming operations; of the residue of the population, not twenty have means more than adequate to their wants. Population in 1860 about 11,000, now probably not more than 9,500,—whites and colored.

**The Fenians** are "kicking up a muss" at Eastport, Maine, and have fully aroused the New Brunswick authorities. Numerous British War vessels are cruising about the Bay of Fundy and St Croix River for the purpose of defending Campo Bello Island, and to watch the Fenian fleet in the harbor of Eastport.

The Fenians were in Convention at Eastport on the 18th. Cartridges were being manufactured and deserters from the British troops were joining the circles, and recruiting was very active.

EASTPORT, April 14.—The British man-of-war, Pylades, went to sea suddenly. Some fifty of her crew had mutinied and were put in irons.

A party of English soldiers crossed from St. Stephens to Calais, and got into a fight with a party of Fenians, which resulted in the retreat of the British across the river. No lives were lost.—The citizens joined the Fenians in the melee.

EASTPORT, MAINE, April 16.—A number of Fenians captured the revenue flag last Saturday.

The United States steamer *Wynooski* is at Eastport, believed to have been ordered there by our Government.

Gen. Meade and staff left Philadelphia for Eastport on the 17th.

## Congress.

We find among the proceedings of Congress, very little to interest our readers.

The House passed the bill to reimburse the State of Missouri for expenses incurred in calling out the militia to repel invasion during the late war.

The House passed a bill extending the provisions of an act granting lands to the several States and Territories, to aid in the establishment of agricultural and mechanical colleges. A clause of the bill excepting the States unrepresented in Congress from the benefits of the bill, provoked a long debate. The bill was finally passed with the clause remaining. Yeas 96—nays 33.

The House on the 17th was engaged in the discussion of the bill for the increase of the regular army.

The section retaining ten regiments of veteran reserves was passed. A motion to repeal the act authorizing negro regiments was lost. The pending amendment is on making no discrimination among the officers on account of color.

RUMORS.—Many exaggerated and unfounded rumors are in circulation throughout the country. Our country friends are frequently imposed upon by madame rumor, and we would advise all to subscribe for the *Press*, keep well posted and thereby avoid useless uneasiness and excitement.

## A Whole Family Murdered.

PHILADELPHIA, April 11.—A terrible crime was discovered this evening in the lower section of the city—the massacre of a family of seven persons—Christopher Deerings, wife, niece and four children of Mr. Deerings, residing at the farm at Point House road and Hull's lane.

The murderer, a laborer on the farm, named Antonie Gunther, has been arrested.

The supposed accomplice in the above murder has been arrested in Canada.

## Death of Daniel S. Dickinson.

NEW YORK, April 13.—Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, formerly U. S Senator from this State, died at Binghampton this morning.

☞ The first case under the Civil Rights bill, is being tested in Indiana, a colored man bringing suit against a prominent citizen to enforce a contract. The defendant, for an answer, sets up that the negro came into the State in violation of the Constitution of the State of Indiana, which prohibits negroes from coming into the State, and debars them from all rights to enforce contracts, &c.

At latest dates the decision had not been rendered, but probably will be in favor of the negro.

On the 15th neither House of Congress transacted any business, it being the anniversary of the assassination of President Lincoln.

All the public offices in Washington were closed.

☞ 170 deaths have been reported on board the steamer England, including 40 who died on the voyage from Liverpool. The surviving passengers have been removed, some to another vessel, and others to tents on shore.

Religious revivals are in progress throughout the whole country, to a very great and unusual extent.

INTERNAL REVENUE ASSESSMENTS.—It is now understood that, Congress will not postpone the annual assessment of incomes, licenses, &c, and assessors are instructed to proceed without delay.

RICHMOND, April 12.—Capt. Winder, imprisoned upon charge of cruelty to Union prisoners, has been released from confinement by order from Washington.

## Southern Claims.

It seems that the settled policy of the departments is to postpone all claims from the South. The Congress has by resolution, resolved not to consider any claims from the south during this session. In the court of claims no claim can be presented except from one who has been loyal all the time. The court of claims and Congress therefore, are entirely closed to southern claims.

It is stated that among the claimants who have been successful, the chief is the Hon John Minor Botts, of Virginia, who obtained $10,000 for wood cut and burned by the army of the Potomac, while at or near Mr. B's farm in Culpeper. Mr. B. proved that he had been loyal all the time, and yet his claim met with considerable opposition.

## Late From Europe.

NEW YORK, April 14.—The steamship *City of Cork* has arrived, with dates to the 2nd inst., but they contain little news.

The Paris *Constitutionnel* says that the position of France on the German question is one of neutrality, but that whatever may happen France will not be found unprepared.

The French Envoy is said to have told the King of Prussia, that France considered peace a necessity for Europe, and that if war should break out she would not be on the side of that power which discarded negotiations.

*La France*, in an article pointing out the preparations of Austria, says everything is prepared with a view to the eventualities of war

It is stated that Bavaria, Hesse and Saxony have formed a league to bring the Austro-Prussian question before the Diet.

Shanghai advices, March 9th, state that the Imperial troops have gained a complete victory over the rebels in the North of China.—Fifty thousand of the latter had been slaughtered or captured.

## The Western States.

The damage done by the recent Storm in Wisconsin is very extensive. Most all the railways were interrupted. The river regions around Southern Wisconsin are covered with water, and several towns are inundated. The flood on Wisconsin river was particularly severe. It is filled for miles with bridges, outhouses, dead cattle, sheep, etc. The total damage throughout the State can hardly fall short of two millions of dollars. The freshet has also extended to Northern and Central Minnesota, doing much damage.

ILLINOIS.—Nineteen persons were killed by the recent tornado in Johnson County, Illinois, and Property damaged to the amount of $20 000. The storm is described as the most terrific ever witnessed, or that the mind can conceive. A dense blackness enveloped the valley below, while it was quite light on the hills around, and this added to the distinctness of the whole The most terrific roar, rumbling and moaning filled the air, and the smell of sulphur was very strong The unearthly noise seemed to drown the voices speaking close to each other. Whole orchards were pulled up by the roots and carried five miles. Every one who escaped destruction in the line of the tornado, as well as those who were killed, were blackened as though by soot.

The terrible tornado which recently visited Indiana,

[illegible]

[illegible] days a twelve month ago were the scenes of the greatest calamity that ever befell our city. Our hills and valleys, for the first time in the memory of the oldest citizen, resounded the echoes of hostile cannon and death dealing shells.

At day-break on the morning of the twelfth our citizens were aroused from their quiet slumbers by the loud detonations of artillery, which had been placed on commanding positions around the ill-starred city. The foeman was slowly but surely advancing. All was excitement, all was terror. Terror stricken women and weeping children were running from house to house, or secreting themselves in cellars.

The conflict was short. The small companies of invalid soldiers hastily gathered from the hospitals and thrown out with a battalion of artillery were unequal to the five thousand well trained and well armed troopers lead by Stoneman. They were soon pressed back, and our city given up to plunder and destruction. Then came the hour of sadness and suspense. The van guard of Stoneman's forces had chased every resident from the streets. Not a citizen was to be seen—every door was closed, and the inmates were in momentary expectation of a demand to render up their houses to the flames. Stoneman had arrived—his prisoners were quartered at the old Garrison, and the work of destruction commenced. Thousands upon thousands of dollars worth of commissary and quartermaster's stores, shipped here from Raleigh, were indiscriminately thrown to whoever would take them—whites, negroes and prostitutes, until all were satisfied. The remainder was piled in the streets and burned. But the victors had not yet completed their work of destruction.

The Old Garrison, buildings and hospitals, the foundry and machine shops, the extensive depots, sheds and car shops of the Central and the Western roads, the Confederate distillery and buildings attached, and several other buildings were committed to the flames.

The destruction of property was immense.—The glare of the flames, and the explosion of shells at the Arsenal were seen and heard fifteen and twenty miles in the country.

These days will long be remembered by our citizens as the saddest and most distressing in their history.—*Daily Banner.*

The Emperor Napoleon has decided that all the French troops shall be withdrawn from Mexico in detachments—the first, 1st November; the second, 2nd March, and the last, 3rd November, 1867.

## Prospect of a Great War.

The latest news from Europe is full of interest. Prussia and Austria are exchanging hostile notes, mustering armies on their respective frontiers, and the next steamer may bring us "the clash of resounding arms." There is, consequently, excitement on the stock exchanges of Europe: the funds are falling, and a pause has been given to speculative enterprises.

The cause of this quarrel is no mystery. It relates to the disposition of the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein, which were won by the combined German armies from Denmark. Austria is willing to devide the spoils, to make the Duchies an independent power, or even to give Prussia the lion's share, including the harbor of Kiel. But Prussia insists upon annexing both the Dutchies to her own dominions, and will make no concessions to either Austria or the German Confederation.—Should Von Bismarck succeed in this daring but dishonest scheme, it will make Prussia the master of Germany, and degrade Austria to the position of a third rate power. Should a war break out between these two powers it would almost inevitably involve the rest of Europe. Austria's difficulty would be Italy's opportunity, and a dash would probably be made at Venetia. Indeed there are so many grave possibilities growing out of this war that the news by the next steamer will be looked for with eager interest.

## STATE ITEMS.

APPOINTED.—The *Sentinel* states that Gov. Worth has appointed Col. John A. Gilmer, jr. of Guilford, Adjutant General of the State.

COUNCIL OF STATE.—This body convened in Raleigh on Saturday. Present: Messrs. W. A Wright, William Eaton, Jr., C. J. Cowles, H. A. Lemly, Jesse J. Yeates and R. F Simonton.

The following nominations were made by the Governor and confirmed by the Council:

BOARD OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.—Patrick H. Winston, Esq, of Bertie, and Dr. J G. Ramsay of Rowan.

LITERARY BOARD.—Nereus Mendenhall, Esq, of Guilford, H. W. Husted, Esq, of Wake, and Col. Stephen D. Pool, of Wayne.

The following appointments for this State have been confirmed by the U S. Senate:

COLLECTORS OF INTERNAL REVENUE.
Edmund W. Jones, first district.
Llewellyn G Estes, second district.
Charles W. Woolen, third district.
William Morgan Powell, fourth district.
William H. Thompson, fifth district.
Samuel H. Wiley, sixth district.
John B. Weaver, seventh district.

ASSESSORS OF INTERNAL REVENUE
Robinson Piemont, first district.
Jennings Pigott, second district.
William H. Worth, third district.
Solomon Pool, fourth district.
Jesse Wheeler, fith district.
Hardie H. Helper, sixth district.
William W. Anderson, seventh district.

[illegible] Court.—In the case of [illegible] yesterday, an effort will be made to take it before Judge Pearson, at the regular term, next Monday, when it is presumed [illegible] whether this military commission or civil court [illegible] jurisdiction of the matter May God shield [illegible] discharged. The writ was [illegible] evening.

We hope the matter may be tested at the time mentioned, but suppose Gen. Sickles will not obey the order until he receives instructions from Washington.—*Progress.*

A serious conflict of jurisdiction has occurred between the State courts of South Carolina and the military jurisdiction, under General Sickles. The courts have sentenced white men, convicted of larceny, to be punished with stripes under the old criminal code of South Carolina. General Sickles forbade the execution of the sentence, for the reason that it was abhorrent to the ideas of philanthropy and uses of modern civilization. The Circuit Courts of the State have, therefore, it appears, declined to try criminals at all. The President is appealed to by the State authorities to countermand General Sickles's order.

TRIAL OF JEFF DAVIS.—Once more it is asserted that arrangements are being made for the speedy trial of Jeff. Davis by the circuit court of the United States upon the charge of high treason.

## Tribute of Respect.

STOKESBURG HALL, A. Y. M., No. 220.
Stokesburg, N. C., April 14, A L. 5866, A. D. 1866.

At a called meeting of Stokesburg Lodge, held at its hall this day, we the undersigned, were appointed a committee to draft a preamble and resolutions relative to the death of our highly esteemed brother, Dr. WILLIAM W. WITHERS, of Stokes county, who died at his residence, on the 9th day of April. Although he was not a member of any Lodge, we feel it a duty we owe to the deceased, to pay that tribute of respect which is justly due so bright a light to the fraternity, and submit the following:

*Whereas*, The Supreme Architect of the Universe has, in His wisdom, removed from our midst our worthy brother, Dr. Withers, and whereas we feel that the Masonic fraternity has lost a bright and shining light, the community an invaluable friend by being deprived of his eminent professional skill; an affectionate wife and children of his wise guardianship,—still we submit to the decree as from one who doeth all things well. Therefore

*Resolved*, That we deeply sympathize with the widow and family of the deceased in their great bereavement.

*Resolved 2nd*, That we, as Masons, for the great respect we have for his memory, will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

*Resolved 3rd*, That the proceedings of this meeting be spread upon the records of this Lodge and a copy transmitted to the family of the deceased. Also that a copy be sent to the People's Press for publication, with a request that the Winston Sentinel and Greensborough Patriot copy.

S. F. SHELTON,
S. BAILEY,
R. H. HARNEY,
JAS. E. MATTHEWS, } Com.


# New Advertisements.

## FIRST ARRIVAL OF SPRING GOODS.

### PFOHL & STOCKTON

TAKE PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING TO their friends and the public generally, that they are now receiving from the Northern Cities a large and well selected stock of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

which they bought for Cash, after the

***Great Fall in DRY GOODS.***

They are therefore prepared to sell many goods at about half what the same goods have been selling for.

Their stock consists in part of

STAPLE, FANCY, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS
AND
GROCERIES,
Ladies' Dress Goods
OF EVERY VARIETY.
NOTIONS
OF ALL KINDS,
***BOOTS, SHOES,***
***HATS & CAPS,***
***Hardware, Queensware, Drugs,***
***Medicines, Dye Stuffs, &c.***

To all of which they would call particular attention.

They are thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received and hope, by close attention to business and fair dealing, to merit a continuance of the same.

They invite their old friends and the public generally to give them an early call.

☞ ALL KINDS OF COUNTRY PRODUCE TAKEN AT THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICES. ☜

PFOHL & STOCKTON.

Salem, April 21, 1866. 36-2m.

## SALEM CEMETERY COMPANY.

At a general meeting of the Salem Cemetery Company, held on the 2nd of April, 1866, the following resolutions were introduced and unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That, in order to facilitate and systematize the sale of lots and vacant spaces for single graves in the Salem Cemetery,—both to benefit the purchasers and to prevent great loss and annoyance to the Company, the President and Treasurer are hereby directed to be governed in all future sales by the following rules and regulations, without respect of persons.

1st. Parties desiring to purchase lots [illegible] Cemetery can have the [illegible] registered, by giving thirty days notice [illegible] selection of lots.

2nd. By giving this previous notice, *no money is to be demanded of the purchaser*, but the Company agree to take a note for the value of the lot, good security, payable twelve months after date, *without interest.*

3rd. In all cases where the 30 days notice is given, and parties do not select lots until they come to make interments, the value of the lots must be paid in *cash* to the Treasurer *when the application for said lot is made*, otherwise no interment will be allowed.

4th. Single spaces for graves will be sold for $5 dollars, payment to be made invariably in advance. When desired, the Company will furnish tombstones for single graves, charging the purchaser with the actual cost only.

*Resolved further*, That, as the Cemetery grounds are in bad condition, and as it is absolutely necessary to repair the same, the President and Treasurer are hereby directed to collect all amounts due the Company for lots and graves purchased and not paid for And the Company hereby asserts its right to remove bodies from any lot or single grave, where payment for the same is persistently refused.

Salem, April, 19th, 1866. 36 2m pd.

## NEW SPRING GOODS!

AT BONER & CRIST'S OLD STAND.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

### SMITH & CO.,

WOULD announce to the citizens of Salem and the surrounding country, that they have on hand and are receiving from the principal Northern markets, a fine assortment of

SPRING GOODS, consisting in part of
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
LADIES' AND GENT'S HATS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE, &c.

☞ We cannot be undersold by any living Person. ☜

CALL AND SEE.

WM. H. SMITH & CO.

Salem, N. C., April 14, 1866. 35-tf.

## Private Sale.

A YOUNG SORREL HORSE, 4 years old.
A new spring EXPRESS WAGON,
and a
SECOND HAND CARRIAGE,
For sale by E. A. VOGLER.
Salem, N. C, April 7, 1866. 34-tf

## Bibles and Testaments

Can be procured by applying to
Rev. S. THOS. PFOHL.
Salem, April, 1866.

## A CIVIL WAR

Amongst those selling Goods is inevitable.

Many goods have, within the last few weeks, declined very considerably, and the struggle now is, who can furnish them at the lowest prices. ☜

### J. L. FULKERSON

takes this method of informing his friends and the public in general, that he has a well selected stock of Goods, to which constant additions are being made, direct from New York and Philadelphia, more or less, every week.

My stock is the largest and best selected, consisting of everything usually kept in this part of the country, all of which I am determined to sell *second to none* in low prices, if not *cheaper than the cheapest.*

As printing is expensive, I will only name a few articles, giving prices, to-day:

Best quality of Rio Coffee at - - - 33⅓ cts.
Sugars at - - - 16⅔, 20 a 25 cts.
Calicoes at - - - 15, 20 a 25 cts.

Should there be a still further decline in the New York market, my prices will be regulated accordingly.

For the next few weeks I will sell a good assortment of MEN'S AND BOYS' HATS, BOOTS AND SHOES, at New York *cost* with expenses.

I most cordially invite all cash customers to call, for *seeing is to believe, and believing is to buy.*

J. L. FULKERSON.

Salem, N. C., April 7th, 1866. 34-tf.

## Administrator's Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING BEEN APpointed, at March Term, 1866, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Forsyth county, Administrator with the will annexed, upon the estate of Wm. Fries, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to the estate, to make payment immediately. And all those having claims against the estate to present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

H. W. FRIES, *Adm'r.*

Salem, N. C., April 10th, 1866. 35 tf.

## Executor's Notice.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE ESTate of F. Fries, are hereby notified to make payment immediately, or if that cannot be done, to give satisfactory notes, when some further indulgence will be given.

All persons having claims against the estate will present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

H. W. FRIES, *Executor,*
CARRIE FRIES SHAFFNER, *Executrix.*

Salem, N. C., April 10th, 1866. 35 tf.

## LAND SALE.

IN pursuance of a decree of the Court of Equity for Davidson County, at Spring [illegible]

[illegible] ACRES, more or less, belonging to the heirs at Law of Peter Sink, dec'd., adjoining the lands of John D. Bodenhamer, David Clodfelter, and others. Bond and approved security will be required for the purchase money.

FRANK. C. ROBBINS, C. M. E.

April 14th, 1866. 35 tf

## NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of H. M. LASH & CO., late of Waughtown, are requested to make payment by the 1st day of June next, or these claims will be placed in officer's hands for collection.

Parties interested will save money and avoid much trouble by attending to this.

H. M. LASH,
Surviving Partner.

Salem, N. C., April 14th, 1866. 35-4t

## Bank of Cape Fear.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Stockholders, of the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Cape Fear, to be held at their banking house in Wilmington, on Thursday, the 3rd day of May next, is called to consider the general affairs of the Bank, and particularly whether proceedings shall be instituted on the part of the Bank, under the act of the General Assembly of this State, entitled "An Act to enable the Banks of this State to close their business," Ratified March 12th. J. G. BURR, Cashier.

Wilmington, N. C., April 4th 1866.

Standard, "Old North State," Salisbury, Greensboro' Patriot, Salem Press, Fayetteville News and Newbern Times publish till May 1, and forward accounts to the principal Bank at Wilmington.

## WATCHES, CLOCKS & JEWELRY

REPAIRED
AND
WARRANTED.

ALL work will be *faithfully* and *promptly* finished.

***Watches and Jewelry***

and a good assortment of SPECTACLES always on hand.

*Highest price* paid for old Spoons and old Silver Ware. F. W. LEINBACH.

Salem, N. C., March 31, 1866. 33-3m.

## Jeweler Shop Re-opened.

I HAVE RE-OPENED MY SHOP, WHERE Clocks, Watches and Jewelry will again be repaired with fidelity and despatch, by a competent workman.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., March 10th, 1866.

## J. L. Fulkerson's Column

### THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF

# NEW GOODS!

WILL BE FOUND WITH

## J. L. FULKERSON,

*On Main Street, Four Doors below the Bank,*

**SALEM, N. C.**

BEING encouraged, by the liberal patronage I received during the past season, to increase my stock of Goods, I now respectfully announce to the public, and to my friends in particular, that I have received and will continue to receive throughout the season, from New York and Philadelphia, a LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF GOODS, to which I invite your attention. Having purchased late in the season, and at greatly reduced prices, I can therefore sell you goods CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

That it will be to your interest to make your purchases of me, you will acknowledge after examining my stock of Goods, where you will find a good assortment of

## FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

SUCH AS

Printed Merinos and Cashmeres, plain and figured DeLaines, plain and figured Poplins, Gray and Mourning Dress Goods, Merinos and Alpacas, Black Dress Silk, English and American Prints, Cloaking Cloths and Shawls, Gray and Fancy Colored Sack Flannels, plain and heavy twilled Flannels, Extra heavy Cotton Flannels, Plaid Linsey and Gingham, bleached and unbleached Shirting and Sheeting, bleached and unbleached and colored Drills, Ticking and Blankets, Brilliants, Cambrics & X Muslins, Lacenet and Swiss Muslins, Nainsook and Book Muslins, White and Black Bobinet and Illusion, Cotton, Linen and Silk Laces, Col'd Cambrics assorted, White & Col'd Paper Cambrics, Bird's Eye & Scotch Diaper, Richardson's best Irish Linen, Linen-wove and stitched Bossoms, Gent's Ready made Shirts, Gent's Merino Drawers, Shirts and Half Hose, Ladies, Merino Vests, Ladies' and Children's Balmoral and Hoop Skirts, Ladies' and Children's Wool and Cotton Hose, Ladie's Corsets, Collars and Cuffs, Gent's Paper and Linen Collars, Worsted Hoods and Scarfs, Linen Cambric, Cotton and Silk Handkerchiefs, Barage and Silk Veils, Alexander's Kid Gloves, Push-lined, Silk and Thread Gloves.

A good assortment of Cloths, Cassimers, Satinets, Tweeds, Jeans and Vesting.

A large stock of

## NOTIONS,

such as plain and fancy Head Nets, Neck Ties, Suspenders, Combs, Brushes, Soaps, Perfumery, Buttons, Thread, Tapes, Pins, Needles, Wire and Rubber Hair Pins, Pages and Trimmings, Violin and Guitar Strings, Buck Purses and fine Pocket Books, &c., &c.

A large variety of Ladies' Belts, plain and fancy; plain and fancy Ribbons. Plumes, Flowers, &c., &c.

A lot of SATIONERY, consisting of Cap, plain and gilt edged Note Paper, Envelopes, Blank Books, Pass Books and Memorandums, Copy Books, Spelling Books and Primers, Receipt Books and Port Folios, German and English Almanacs, Pencils, Pens, &c., &c.,

A large stock of

### HATS, CAPS AND BONNETS,

consisting of Men's and Boys' Wool and Fur Hats, from the cheapest to the finest; Ladies' and Misses Jockey Caps, Shakers and Bonnet Frames.

The Largest, Finest and cheapest stock of

### *BOOTS AND SHOES*

offered in this section of country since the year 1861; among which the men will find the finest French Calfskin Boots, as well as the cheap and heavy Ditching Boots. The boys can also once more have Boots at a reasonable price. The Ladies' and Misses will be pleased to find the finest and most fashionable Shoes, at greatly reduced prices. No one, I trust, will have to go without Shoes now, as I have them from the smallest infant's sizes up to the largest extra size women's and men's shoes.

GUM SHOES, of every description, for Children, Ladies and Men, at a reasonable price.

### *Crockery and Glass Ware.*

Plates, Dishes, Bakers, Nappies, Bowls, Cream Mugs, Teas, Pitchers, Ewers and Basins, Tumblers, Molasses Cans, Salts, &c. &c.

Also a good assortment of LOOKING GLASSES,

In the **HARDWARE** line will be found Table and Pocket CUTLERY, Razors and Razor Straps, Butcher Knives, Shears and Scissors, Tea and Table Spoons, Tea Kettles, Coffee Mills, Meal Sieves, Ladles, Frying Pans, Shovels and Tongs, Candle-Sticks and Snuffers, Match Safes and Pepper Boxes, Pad Locks, Door Locks and Latches, NAILS, Tacks, Screws and Hinges, Shoe and Nail Hammers, COLLINS' AXES and Hatchets, Shovels, Spades and Forks, Curry-combs, Halter Chains, and Trace Chains, Horse and Mule Shoes, and Shoeing Nails, Rasps, Files, Gimblets, Sand-paper, &c., &c. The best quality of COTTON CARDS, Whitemore's No. 10, and many other articles in this line too tedious to mention.

I also have an assortment of IRON and STEEL consisting of Hoop and Band Iron, assorted widths, Rod Iron, assorted sizes, Nail Rod and Horse-shoe Iron, as well as the common Farming Iron, BLISTER STEEL, SHEAR STEEL and CAST STEEL.

### OF GROCERIES

I can furnish you the best quality of Rio Coffee, Black and Green Tea, Chocolate, brown, clarified and crushed Sugar, Ess. Coffee, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cloves, Mace and Cinnamon; Starch, Soda, CHEESE and Candles, POWDER, SHOT and Percussion Caps, LIVERPOOL SALT, by the sack or retail, for cash or barter. Also a lot of fine VALENCIA RAISINS, Common as well as fine FRENCH CREAM CANDIES.

I also have DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, Spts. of Turpentine, Window Glass and Putty, Indigo and Madder, of a superior quality, as well as Copperas, Alum, Extract of Logwood, Vm. Red, Yellow and Green Paint, Saltpetre, and Brimstone, Citrate Magnesia, Cod Liver Oil, Castor Oil, Epsom Salts, Rhubarb, Paregoric, Laudanum, British Oil, and Camphor, Essence of Mint, Cinnamon and Lemon, *Flavoring Extracts* and Cream Tarter.—Also Dr Heofland's celebrated German Bitters, Sands' Sarsaparilla, Wright's Indian Vegetable and Dr. Strong's Compound Sanative Pills, QUININE, &c., &c.

I also have the famous CONCENTRATED LYE, one pound of which will make 15 gallons of Soft Soap in a very short time. Also a nice aiticle of common sale Soap, in one pound lumps, Matches, &c., &c.

You can also have a very superior article of *FINE COGNIAC BRANDY, AND PORT WINE,* or medicinal purposes.

Amongst my stock you will find a lot of *WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,* such as Buckets, Tubs, Wash-boards, Baskets and Chairs, Clothes-pins, Wood Spoons, Cocoa Dippers, &c. Also Bed Cords and Candle Wick.

*SHOE FINDINGS,* such as Shoe Pegs, Lasts, common and patent Awl Hafts, Sewing and Pegging Awls, Shoe Thread, Bristles, Eyelets, Gum and Shoe Wax.

I would also invite your attention to my stock of **Leather,** which consists of light and heavy Sole Leather, Calf Skins, French Morrocco, Brush Goat Skins, and Striped Binding.

I also have many other articles too tedious to mention, all of which be sold on the most reasonable terms.

I WILL **BARTER** FOR everything that can again be disposed of, such as GRAIN, FLAX-SEED, BEES-WAX, DRIED FRUIT, RAGS AND FUR.

Bring in your Rags, they are as good as Cash. Let all the boys go at trapping; for the Fur they can get Boots, Shoes, Hats and Clothing.

In conclusion I will say, that I am thankful for the very liberal patronage thus far enjoyed, and that by fair dealing I hope to merit a continuance of the same.

J. L. FULKERSON.

Salem, N. C,, Dec, 16th, 1865. 19-tf

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A **REFINED TASTE** would appreciate nothing more than a *present* of a fine *PHOTOGRAPH ALBUM,* which you will find at a reasonable price at J. L. FULKERSON'S Cheap Store.

Where a fine collection of the finest *Photographs,* "by the best artists only" may also be found.—Persons wishing a choice selection for their *albums* will find the finest *portraits* of prominent men and women, *Specialities, Statuary, and Graceful Figures,* of the finest styles only.—Nothing common will be offered.

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A LOT OF CHOICE SEGARS, SMOKING and Chewing Tobacco, and Scotch Snuff will also be found with

J. L. FULKERSON.

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TO PRESERVE AND BEAUTIFY YOUR Hair, get a bottle of Burnett's COCAINE, which you will find with

J L. FULKERSON.

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# NOTICE.

**Office Agent Freedmen's Bureau, &c.,**

WINSTON, N. C, Feb. 27, 1866.

The undersigned having been duly appointed Agent of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands for the county of Forsyth, hereby gives notice that in future all contracts between Freedmen and their employers must be made in his presence, and with his sanction, otherwise they will be without force. Contracts already made require his approval, to be valid.

He is also empowered to adjudicate all cases of dispute which may have arisen between the whites and freedmen since the surrender; also to take cognizance of all cases in which the freedman is concerned, which would be punishable by a fine of not more than $100, or imprisonment for thirty days. These punishments will be inflicted on the freedmen for drunkenness, stealing, vagrancy, &c., and on whites for cruel or unjustifiable treatment of freedmen.

It is furthermore his province to bind out to responsible white persons, any freedman (boy or girl) under 14 years of age. No other indentures than those sanctioned by himself will be valid.

GEORGE H. RENIGAR.
Agent F. B. &c., for Forsyth.

March 3-4w.

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## THE SENTINEL.

**Published Daily, Semi-Weekly and Weekly,**

**RALEIGH, N. C.**

**WM. E. PELL, Proprietor and State Printer.**

EDITED BY

**Wm. E. Pell and Seaton Gales.**

THE SENTINEL is an independent newspaper—a warm supporter of the Union and the Constitution, of Andrew Johnson, our magnanimous President and his policy, and devoted especially to the recuperation and prosperity of the South and of North Carolina.

It labors to promote harmony, good feeling and equal rights among all the States, but will rebuke all unfounded expressions against the loyalty and integrity of the Southern people.

Special attention will be paid to the news and market departments.

Full proceedings of the Legislature and all important State papers appear in the *Sentinel.*

Its circulation is believed to be equal to any in the State, if not the largest. Its advertising patronage is large and growing.

The Daily, Semi-Weekly and Weekly are now issued.

TERMS:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Daily Sentinel, in advance, | per year, | $10 | 00 |
| " " " | 6 months, | 5 | 00 |
| Semi-Weekly, " | per year, | 5 | 00 |
| " " " | 6 months, | 2 | 50 |
| Weekly. " | per year, | 3 | 00 |
| " " | 6 months, | 1 | 50 |

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## Bank Notes and Specie Bought!

As I pay a regular Broker's tax, I will buy and sell all kinds of BANK NOTES, GOLD and SILVER.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., Jan. 1st, 1866.

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## Bank Notes Wanted.

I WILL pay the highest prices in GOLD or SILVER or GREENBACKS for all descriptions of Bank bills. Apply at the Sentinel Office.

J. W. ALSPAUGH.

28 tf Winston, N. C

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# NEW GOODS!

## NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS! JUST RECEIVED.

### E. A. VOGLER SALEM, N. C.,

Has the pleasure once again of announcing to the public, and his friends in particular, that having been encouraged far beyond his expectations in the sale of his purchases made some months ago, he has now spent some time in PHILADELHIA and NEW YORK, and SELECTED WITH CARE and BOUGHT FOR CASH, a good, fine, and full stock of NEW GOODS, and which he is determined to sell, and that in such manner and at such prices as will be bound to give satisfaction.

### CALL, SEE, AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.

I have ON HAND and will keep up a GOOD ASSORTMENT of

## STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

Calicoes, DeLaines, Merinoes, Plaids, Poplins, Sheetings, Cotton Yarns, Flannels, Shawls, Hosiery Worsted Caps, Scarfs, Merino Shirts and Drawers, Balmoral and Hooped Skirts, Corsets, Gloves, Umbrellas, Candlewick, Stationery, &c., &c.

## A BIG STOCK OF NOTIONS,

Such as Combs, Brushes, Buttons, Pins, Needls, Tape, Thread, Collars, Neckties, Head Nets, Pens, Pencils, Soaps, Perfumery, Suspenders, &c., &c.

## A LOT OF READY-MADE CLOTHING,

### HATS, CAPS AND BONNETS,

Among them a good assortment of Mens' and Boys' common Wool Hats, fine fur Fashionable Hats, of all sizes and colors, Misses' and Children's Fancy and New Style Caps, &c., &c.

## BOOTS AND SHOES

Both coarse and fine—from the coarsest Brogans to the finest, fanciest Ladies' Balmorals.

## CROCKERY WARE,

A large lot of Plates, Dinner, Soup and Breakfast Plates, Bowls of all sizes, Bakers, Nappies Pitchers, Mugs, Tumblers, Pepper-boxes, and a varied assortment of Cups and Saucers.

## HARDWARE.

In the Hardware line you will find Pocket Knives, Shoe and Butcher Knives, Knives and Forks, Scissors, Coffee Mills, Nails, Tacks, Files, Rasps, Wood-Saws, Spades, Shovels, Forks, Tea-kettles, Currycombs, Sausage Cutters and Stuffers, Axes, Cast-steel, &c. Also a lot of Whittemore's No. 10, COTTON CARDS, which have so often been asked for heretofore. I also have a lot of the TELEGRAPH FODDER CUTTERS, of the same kind I sold many of some five years ago, and which are justly acknowledged to be the best cutting-box out.

## GROCERIES.

Of Groceries, I have on hand, and expect to keep up, a supply of first rate Rio Coffee, good Brown and Clarified Sugars, Tea, ground and unground Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cloves, Cinnamon, Cheese, Candles, Powder, Lead, Shot, and Percussion Caps. Also a lot of fine SEGARS and fine cut CHEWING and SMOKING TOBACCO. I expect to have constantly a large supply of good old fashioned LIVERPOOL SALT, and will sell by the pound or sack, and that either for Cash or Barter, for Flaxseed, &c.

### Drugs, Paints, Dye-Stuffs and Medicines!

The Ladies may confidently rely upon buying from me the very best Spanish Indigo that can be found; also Venetian Red, Annetto, Green and Yellow Paints, Red Lead, Madder, Spanish Brown, Extract of Logwood, &c. Also Paregoric, Epsom Salts, Godfrey's Cordial, Cream of Tarter, Camphor, Oil of Spike, Saltpetre, Flour of Sulpher, Brimstone, Window Glass, Putty, Coal Oil, Linseed Oil, Varnish, &c., &c. An assortment of

## DR. JAYNE'S FAMILY MEDICINES!

Consisting of Expectorant, Alterative, Vermifuge, &c. Together with other PATENT MEDICINES such as Wrights and Moffatt's Pills, Cherry Pectoral, and sundry other Medicines.

☞ Failing to obtain a supply of Peruvian Guano expected, on account of its scarcity and very high price, I have instead now on hand for sale,

## FORD'S PHOSPHATE OR FERTILIZER,

An improver of the land, superior for Wheat, Tobacco, Corn, Cotton, &c. &c, containing elements essential to the production of Grain, &c., and improvements of the land, and is confidently recommended to bring large crops and to be tried side by side with any other fertilizer, even Peruvian Guano. Sold by the Bag or Ton.

## CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, WATCH CHAINS, KEYS, &C.

My Jewelry Store not being open at the present time, you will find a lot of the above specified articles in my Store, and any article desired and not on hand, I will procure at a very few days' notice.

## BARTER.

I will barter for any and everything produced in the Country that I can at all use or dispose of elsewhere. Will take all kinds of Grain, Flax Seed, Bees Wax, Rags, Dried Fruit Chestnuts, &c. Any one having either of the beforenamed articles to dispose of, if they will consult their own interest, and sell where they can get the highest market price, or trade where they will be sure to go away satisfied, will call on me, for I WILL PAY CASH as well as GOODS, and will give as high prices, as any one in this section can possibly afford. Finally I would say, GIVE ME A CALL, and I know you will trade. I have not gone into business here only for a few days, my lot is with you,—here I have been raised, and you all know me—I am encouraged to believe that I have established among you a character for honesty and fair dealing, and I intend, by honest dealing and close attention to business, to merit a continuance of the very liberal patronage so far received.—Thankful for past favors, I ask you to place me under renewed obligations for still further ones.—Call and see me.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., October, 1865. tf

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**FRESH AND GENUINE.**

## GARDEN SEEDS

FOR SALE AT THE

## SALEM DRUG STORE.

JUST received at the Salem Drug Store, a lot of fresh and genuine GARDEN SEEDS, among which may be found:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cabbage, | Cucumber, | Beans, |
| Early York, | White Spine, | Six Weeks, |
| Drum Head, | Long Green, | Ex. Early, |
| Ox Heart, | and other var. | Lima. |
| White Onion, | Lettuce, | Peas, |
| Yellow Onion, | Nutmeg Melon, | Radish, |
| Bell Pepper, | Citron " | Egg Plant, |
| Asparagus, | Okra, | Salsify, |
| Beet, extra early, | Parsnip | Squash. |
| Carrot, | Tomato, new var. | Turnip, |

WHITE AND YELLOW ONION SETTS, &c. &c. &c.

A lot of FLOWER SEEDS suitable for borders

☞ Remember the place—Salem Drug Store, sign of the BIG MORTAR,—Post Office Building.

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**CHARLES E. KLUGE,**

OF NORTH CARLOLINA,

WITH

## GEO. W. REED & CO.,

## Wholesale Clothiers,

AND JOBBERS OF

**CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, &C**

423 MARKET STREET,

**PHILADELPHIA.**

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## WANTED,

A LARGE STILL. Enquire of P. E. LIGHT,

March 20, 1866. pd. Waughtown.

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## B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.,

**Commission Merchants,**

**RALEIGH, N. C.,**

SELL on commission, Cotton Yarns, Sheetings, Bacon, Flour, Lard, Dried Fruits, Whiskey, Brandy, and all kinds of Country Produce.

They also keep constantly on hand for sale, Plows Hoes, Axes, Shovels, Spades, Corn Shellers, and all kinds of Agricultural Implements, Hardware, Tinware, and Groceries of every description.

They respectfully solicit consignments from Farmers and others in the Western part of the State, and pledge themselves to give their best attention to all orders and consignments entrusted to them.

Beg to refer to Hege Brothers, E. A. Vogler, and Dr. Wheeler, Salem, N. C.

March 17, 1866. 31-1m

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## Tombstones.

MANY PERSONS HAVE CALLED ON ME desirous of procuring Tomb Stones. If they will now hand in their orders, I will try and furnish them in a short time.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., Jan. 16, 1866. 27 2w

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## Last Call

TO persons owing the Estate of Dr. F. H. Shuman.

*Book Accounts* must be closed by cash or note by the 15th of May, or they will, without fail, be placed in an officer's hands for collection.

D. H. STARBUCK, Executor.

March 17, 1866.